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A NARRATIVE OF THE  
I N S U L T S

OFFERED TO

*THE KING,*

*On his Way to and from*

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

ON THURSDAY LAST ;

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED THE

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

ON THE

*Address of Congratulation to His Majesty.*

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BY AN EYE - WITNESS.

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London:

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FACING OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

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1795.





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## A NARRATIVE,

&c.

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WHILST the strong impression of horror which the insults, and at length the attempt to assassinate his Majesty, hath made upon the public mind, remains fresh; and the atrocity of the act, causes almost every one who was not an eye-witness, to doubt whether or not the reports that have circulated respecting this dreadful event be not overcharged, a Spectator, whose loyalty and affection for his Sovereign is as ardent as *Jacobin malignity* is enthusiastic, thinks it necessary to state the subsequent facts, that his fellow subjects may have a faint idea of the *Democratic Pandemonium* that made the attempt, and join with him in congratulation, that their nefarious designs were, as he trusts they ever will be, frustrated.

But .



But, before we draw the curtain, and disclose the scene that disgraced the 29th of October, it will be necessary to remain a few minutes behind it, and consider, not only some slight *traits*, which an accurate observer might discover, impressed upon circumstances seemingly remote, but others more strongly marked, as they stood more upon the foreground, or, in other words, were nearer home. To begin then with a country, infamous both in ancient and modern story, for massacres, assassinations, cruelty, and an accumulation of crimes that sets analogy at defiance ; a country which, not content with the ample scope which an extent from the Mediterranean to the English channel, from the Bay of Biscay to the Alps, afforded, hath stretched her nefarious arms from Vienna to Sweden, and satiated her thirst of blood in the bosoms of their respective monarchs.

Satiated did I say ? No ! Let me correct that expression ; events have proved that her sanguinary propensity is never to be satisfied. Neither the murder of Henry the Third, the assassination of Henry the Great, the attempt of Damian upon the life of Lewis the Fifteenth, nor all the cruelties inflicted upon the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth, his family and adherents, have had the power to gorge the monster ; but she still rages with uncontrolled fury, and traverses Europe in search of Royal victims.

It



It would lead into too wide a field, were I particularly to advert to the nefarious practices which the ever-changing, but ever tyrannical rulers of France adopted and disseminated---practices which are known by their effects. The Sovereigns of the *modern Mountain*, like the ancient Phœnician Monarch\*, it is well known, have had their emissaries in every capital, and for the same purpose, namely, to execute the decrees of the Convention, and *strike* those potentates whom they hated and feared.

For this purpose they have set every engine to work; and whilst their inferior agents have been employed to agitate the minds of the people by seditious publications, and inflame them by all the arts of intoxication at seditious Meetings; the Master Spirits have been equally assiduous with those whose understandings were more illuminated, and feelings more refined; who, though not in actual want, were still accessible to a bribe, and  
whose

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\* The Ancient of the *Mountain*, was an epithet given by his followers to their chief. They were a sect of Mahometans, who, about the year 1192, inhabited ten or twelve cities in Syria, being about *forty thousand* in number. They were ready to *stab any Prince* whom the *Old Man of the Mountain* should appoint them, or to go upon any other dangerous expedition. They *spread* themselves all over Europe, &c. Conrad, Marquis of Montferrat, was murdered by them in the streets of Tyre; and it is thought the term *Assassin* is derived from them.

whose irritable tempers might be worked upon to produce that affection of the mind, which hath frequently made villains Martyrs,

*I mean--Entbusiasm,*

To this passion was owing the seditious declamations of Ball\*, the conspiracy of Babington, the gun-powder plot, and many other events that blot the historic page of former ages; and to this hath been owing the long train of fraud, rapine, and cruelty, which hath, in a neighbouring kingdom, rendered the present æra, alas! too dreadfully conspicuous.

Having premised thus much by way of exordium, I must proceed to observe, that the machinations of the kingdom alluded to, our ever-active and dangerous rival, had not only banished religion, royalty, morality, and government, from her own territories, but endeavoured to disturb almost every European system, and caused a combination  
against

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\* John Ball, a priest, was an active partizan in Wat Tyler's rebellion, and by his seditious speeches and sermons raised the people's fury to the utmost height. He persuaded them, that all men being *Sons of Adam*, there ought to be no distinction; and consequently it was their duty to reduce all mankind to a *perfect equality*.

Babington, at the instigation of a party in France, was engaged, with five others, to assassinate Queen Elizabeth: they were executed Sept, 13, 1586.

against her, not for the purpose of imposing a Monarch upon sanguinary Demócrats, but to secure themselves from the innovation of French principles; the dangers attendant upon French incendiaries, and French daggers.

Among the rest, Great Britain, much to her credit, stood the foremost, not only to counteract the designs of France, but to alleviate the sufferings of those whose loyalty forced them to seek a refuge in her bosom. Perhaps the benevolence of our countrymen was too indiscriminately extended. Certainly the Convention considered emigration as a fortunate plea; and the character of a sufferer in the cause of royalty, which it is to be feared many of their emissaries assumed, a happy disguise, behind which they might lurk, whilst they promulgated doctrines, and disseminated opinions subversive of all good government; and consequently peculiarly inimical to our most excellent constitution.

With this importation of French politics, it is scarcely to be doubted, but French gold also found its way into this country, and that it was successfully employed to bring over to their party, the purveyors of public intelligence; who may, in a certain degree, be said to furnish the ideas, and guide the opinions of many of their readers. Whoever has observed the tenor of several of our diurnal prints, must be convinced of the truth of this assertion, especially if they couple it with a  
fact



fact that is well known; namely, that some of them disseminate sedition, and sing the praises of Democracy and Jacobinism, at a loss to the proprietors, of ten or twelve pounds per week; so little are the high and middling classes of people tinctured with their principles.

To whom, then, were the agents of sedition and treason obliged to have recourse? To the lower ranks of life, certainly: but even here they found a difficulty; for although their passions were appealed to by publications, of which the subjects and principles were sufficient to bring the press into discredit, and almost make us wish for a *Licencer*; yet it is to be hoped, from the good sense that pervades, and the religion that still remains amongst my countrymen, their converts, considering our vast population, were few. Most of those that had either understanding or property, kept aloof; and although they struggled with the distresses of the times, could easily discern, that the principal of them were the afflictions of providence; or if they were suffering from avarice and extortion, the remedy in the hands of government, though slow, was certain; force and resistance might render their situation worse, but it was impossible that they could improve it. Such were the general sentiments: but it happens in all countries, that there is a set of persons who may be said to *hang loose upon society*; who, having no property of their own, and neither talents nor industry to acquire any

any by honest means, are ever upon the watch to possess themselves of the property of others. To these the agents for the propagation of treason and sedition, disappointed in every other quarter, applied as their dernier resort; from these societies were formed, which were divided and subdivided, till a set was quartered upon every public house that would receive them; which the reader will suppose was only those that were from situation and want of respectability, adapted to such kind of guests.

This was the concatenation, which, linked together by some who assumed the character of orators, extended the chain of sedition through the island. These were the worthies who held their public lectures and disputations, these private conclaves, these field meetings, and who were the instigators and actors of the insults which have been offered to the sacred person of his Majesty, and who, but for the interposition of the Almighty, might have practised a doctrine they have sedulously endeavoured to promulgate through the medium of the press, namely, KILLING KINGS NO MURDER\*, which, indeed, was only one among a great

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† This is the title of a half sheet tract, published under the auspices of the London Corresponding Society, and sold by their members, the patriotic booksellers. It may not be improper to remark in this place how artfully they have endeavoured

great number of productions tending to vilify government, to annihilate religion, and to destroy the monarch and the constitution. These exertions of the clubs and societies were not the hasty starts of a few inflamed individuals, who have, at many periods, committed depredations upon life and property; but the regular settled determinations of men, who seem, by some *invisible agent*, to *Jesuits* have had a plan laid them, and who appear from their first association to have had some central points to rally around, and to have acted in consequence of a systematic arrangement.

Whoever will take the trouble to reflect upon the attempts that have been made, since the period of the French Revolution, to disturb the peace of this country, must observe, that, though unsuccessful, it has been owing to the general loyalty of the people, and not to any want of art in the pretence the reformers set up, or skill in the principals who conducted the machine. Their plans have been

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voured to disseminate sedition, and poison the minds of the lower order of the people: for as in neighbourhoods abounding with poor houses, shops for the retailing inflammatory spirits used always to be open, they have taken the hint, and opened others for the retailing inflammatory productions like that to which this note alludes. In every quarter of the town, more remarkable for the number than the opulence of its inhabitants, you are sure to find in almost every street, lane, and alley, a shop, kept by a *Citizen*, where these literary poisons, *to the disgrace of the police*, are vended.

laid



laid with a sagacity worthy of a better cause, and advantage taken of the distress of the moment, of the fever of the times, with a shrewd promptitude, that shews, however despicable the common herd may be with respect to their abilities or importance, they are in the hands of men who know well how to set their talents, such as they are, in motion, and while they skulk secure, thrust them on to acts of treason and desperation.

It would be nugatory to dwell longer on circumstances so well-known, and events which have been so much the subject, not only of conversation, but of *judicial enquiry*, as those that preceded the twenty-ninth of October. The London Corresponding Society, exulting in the verdicts which the *Apostles of Liberty* pronounced, hath, it is certain, carried on its machinations with more energy, and perhaps less secrecy, than before. I am told it hath increased in numbers; and if we could suppose that half the persons that attended the meetings in St. George's Fields, and at Copenhagen House belonged to it, there was an assembly sufficient to justify the assertion. Be that as it may, it is certain that all the strength of democracy was drawn out, and properly arranged on the morning of Thursday last, on which day it was designed the dreadful tragedy so long in rehearsal should be acted. A few days before, the minds of the agents were prepared, not only by

the declamations of the *Tribunes* in the fields, and their Remonstrance in the Jacobin papers, but the representation of a piece upon the public stage\*, containing speeches and sentiments subversive of order and government, tending to inflame the passions of the mob, to inspire them with a thirst for blood and plunder, with a wish to have the great bond that holds society together unloosed, the senate destroyed, and anarchy and confusion triumphant.

The day on which the British Monarch meets his parliament has been usually, if I may be allowed the expression, a day of triumph to his Majesty. He has usually, in his passage from St. James's to Westminster, been hailed with the heartfelt plaudits of thousands of loyal spectators.

If,

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\* It certainly was not *chance* that directed the patriotic Patentee of Drury Lane Theatre to get up with such uncommon splendour a play so disgraceful to *public morals*, and so inimical to order and government as *Venice Preserv'd*. Among fifteen male personages, not one moral character appears. "Thieves, hired bravoës, common stabbers, nose-slitters, alley-lurking villains," as Jaffier describes them, make up the drama, which might not unaptly be termed a *Convention*; but as the said Patentee knows enough of that on the other side the water to be convinced they endeavoured, amongst other inflammers, to vitiate the minds of the people by dramatic representations equally cruel and impious, I should have hoped gratitude to the Monarch, whose servant he is, would have caused him to suspend a performance which now *democrats* call *well-timed*.

If, owing to the untoward circumstances of the times, the spirits of the populace have not been so elevated, they have ever, *when permitted to follow the dictates of their own hearts*, received him with deference and respect, and seemed to consider the impression made upon the public mind by public events, as not only shared, but exciting still stronger sensations, in that of the *Father of his People*, in that of a man whose happiness, and the prosperity of whose family is, by the just balance of our constitution, so intimately connected with their's, that it is impossible to separate them. For this reason, he has always thought the love of his subjects his best security, wander'd among them at times almost alone, and, with the great bulk of the nation, unquestionably considered a traitor, or an assassin, as an exotic in this country. How must we blush that that is no longer the case, that the transaction of Thursday informs us such a character is, through the machinations of foreign enemies, in danger of becoming indiginous; of which the preparations to inflame the public mind, and their effects, is, alas! a melancholy proof. Of their effects I now proceed to speak.

In the early part of the day of Thursday, the 29th of October, 1795, there appeared a movement among the people that seemed to indicate something extraordinary. Small parties, consisting of ten or twelve persons each, mean and dirty in their habits, with gloomy countenances, which threatened



threatened mischief, were seen coming from all parts of the town toward St. James's and Westminster. Silent and solemn they marched along, their heads, perhaps, full of the instructions they had received, or perhaps pondering upon the rewards they had been promised.

At an early hour the park, streets, and every avenue through which his Majesty was to pass, were crouded by a mob, many of whom were uncommon in their appearance, and had not the least trait or characteristic of Britons. Every minute the croud increased, and before his Majesty entered the Park, had arrived at an immensity never before known on the like occasion: it has been supposed, that there could not in the different parts be less than 200,000 persons assembled. The entrance of the state-coach seemed to be the signal for a mob of the most desperate banditti to begin their insults. Already had they surrounded the carriage, and as they ran along with it, began to hiss and groan; some of their associates, more remote, spread the alarm, and the cry of *Bread! Bread! No King! Down with George!* was, while the cavalcade was passing from St. James's to the Horse Guards, distinctly and repeatedly heard.

When the state carriage entered the street, the mob, that is to say, the persons who had continued to run with it, became more daring and riotous, pressed closer together, it was impossible for the exertions of the guards to stem the torrent, or  
keep

keep them off. The horses were entangled with the people, and the humanity of their riders was obliged to be exerted, to prevent them from trampling multitudes to death. The banditti beforementioned seeing them thus engaged, were louder in their insults, and their colleagues echoed their execrations with increased avidity. In the midst of this tumult a stone was thrown which struck the carriage, but did not break the glass, and several others that fell short of the mark. In the midst of hooting, hissing, and execrations, the procession moved on till it passed the Ordnance Office, Palace Yard: a situation, where Henry the VII.'s chapel is divided from it by two houses and a narrow alley, \* which runs by the side of the said chapel. Here, horrid to relate! a ball was shot at the carriage, as it is conjectured, from an air-gun, which perforated the glass of one of the side windows, and went out at the opposite, which was down, leaving an aperture, the size of a bullet, but, *er/*

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\* I have since examined this place, and I think there is every reason to believe that the villain took his start in this narrow alley, perhaps elevated himself upon one of the buttresses of the chapel, as there were many persons clinging to the walls; one part of which is always in shadow, and the situation such that he might easily slide down, and effect a retreat by the back ways, round St. Margaret's church, &c. This place, which, it were well if the parish would either stop up or widen, has been more than once the retreat of ruffians.

*most*

*most happily for the nation*, failed to accomplish the infernal purpose, that it was unquestionably intended to effect.

r/ It would, perhaps, be difficult to paint the sensations of horror that this event, disgraceful to the name and character of Britons, excited in the loyal bosoms of those who were witnesses of it. The indignation with which the base recital hath been received, and the impression which it hath made in the minds of all ranks of people, will give the best idea of it.

What, say they, a Monarch, the business of whose life it has been to promote our happiness, to be assassinated in the face of day, in his progress to meet the great council of the nation, in the bosom, as it were, of his subjects: there is something in the deed, from which the mind revolts, and even the least sceptical can scarcely allow it credibility.

Yet, strange as it certainly is, my fellow-subjects, it is unquestionably true, though I am ready to grant, if we consider the general loyalty that marks your character, it hath a degree of infernal atrocity, that is sufficient to stretch your belief to the utmost. It is plain it had the same effect upon the Monarch, as, when he entered the house of peers, he said to the Lord Chancellor, with concern, more, perhaps, for his subjects than himself,

“ MY



“MY LORD, I HAVE BEEN SHOT AT!”\*

The horror which the transaction had excited  
without

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\* As the subsequent paragraph, extracted from a new periodical paper, seems to point out so exactly what ought to be done upon the present arduous occasion, I have thought proper to make a note of it, agreeing with the author, that from the line of conduct pursued at that time, the happiest consequences have been derived to the present.

The last serious attempt upon the life of any Monarch of this country, was exactly one hundred years ago, when a conspiracy was formed against our glorious deliverer, William III. The intentions, however, of the conspirators were happily frustrated; and several of them were executed.

The King, in a speech to both Houses, communicated the nature of the conspiracy against his life. That very evening the two Houses waited upon him at Kensington, in a body, with an affectionate address, by which they expressed the abhorrence of the villainous and barbarous design which had been formed against his sacred person, of which they besought him to take more than ordinary care. They assured him they would, to their utmost, defend his life, and support his government against all his enemies.

They besides declared, that in case his Majesty should come to a violent death, they would revenge it upon his adversaries and their adherents. He was extremely well pleased with this warm address; and assured them, that he would take all opportunities of recommending himself to the continuance of their loyalty and affection. The Commons, forthwith, empowered him, by bill, to secure all persons suspected of conspiring against his person and government!

Besides other steps, they drew up an Association, binding themselves to assist each other in support of the King and his  
Government;

without doors, it will be seen by the resolutions upon the subject, was equalled by the feelings it raised in the minds of those within. The members of both Houses, whilst they applauded the firmness, trembled for the safety of their beloved Sovereign, who now prepared again to face the most nefarious band of ruffians, that had in this century been seen.

It has been remarked, that the active Jacobinical and Corresponding agents were not more than fifty or sixty; that the same persons surrounded the coach both to and from the house of Peers; and that their cries, hisses, and groans, seemed to

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Government; and to revenge any violence that should be committed on his person.

This was signed by all the members then present; and afterwards by the absentees. It was presented to the King in a body, with a request, that it might be lodged among the records in the tower, as a perpetual memorial of their loyalty and affection. It was subscribed by all ranks of people in different parts of the Kingdom; and the Bishops drew up a form for the clergy. Besides this, an act was passed, declaring all men incapable of public trust, or of sitting in parliament, who would not engage in this association.

As the happiest consequences flowed from the Association, it is hoped that a similar one will be entered into at this moment, in order to preserve the King and Constitution from assassins bribed by French gold, and a set of republican ruffians that wish to deluge their country in the blood of their fellow subjects!

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be the signal for others in more distant situations to repeat them, and endeavour to spirit up the mob to acts of violence. This remark is certainly true, and as far as it goes is to the credit of the multitude; for it is not to be supposed, that an individual among them was to be found so diabolically wicked, as to insult and endeavour to destroy his Majesty, except those whose passions were raised to enthusiasm by democratic lectures, and whose ~~cu-~~pidity was excited by democratic gold, or, in other words, those that were instructed how to act, and paid for their exertions.

Amidst the same tumultuary assembly, accompanied by the same hisses, groans, and treasonable execrations, the procession returned to St. James's, As the coach turned in at the gateway of the palace, a stone and oyster shell were thrown, both of which went through the glasses: and, to show the temper of the villains, it may be necessary to state, that, when disappointed in the object of their intentions, which unquestionably was the destruction of his Majesty, they proceeded to wreck their vengeance upon the carriage, as a detachment of them attacked it with their bludgeons, broke the only glass that remained; and, as it turned into the Mews-gate, a stout fellow was proceeding to destroy the carved work, &c. when one of the King's footmen, with more spirit than prudence, interposed, and had nearly been massacred by the cowardly ruffians, who followed him into the

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Mews,



Mews, whence they were only expelled by the arrival of a party of guards.

But the last scene, though related because it made a part of the transactions of the day, was of little importance in the general tenor of it.

During the time it was transacting, a more awful event was going forward. Although his Majesty had hitherto escaped from the variety of perils with which he had been environed, he was destined to be placed in a situation still more dangerous, and to be upon the brink of falling a martyr to Jacobin malignity, in a moment when he was alone, and almost unattended.

It has ever been his custom, confiding in the integrity of his own heart, and knowing that his surest guard was seated in those of his subjects, to dismiss the horse that attended the state carriage, and return to Buckingham-house in his private coach. This, notwithstanding the recent escape he had had, thinking perhaps that the delirium raised by the pupils of democracy had subsided, he was about to do. He had already advanced considerably on his way, when the carriage was again attacked by about twenty ruffians, who issued from the grand mass of the mob, among whom they had lurked for that nefarious purpose. The coach was in an instant surrounded, and one of them had the audacity to endeavour to force open the door, whilst others were, with their bludgeons, trying to break the pannels, &c. It is easy to foresee, though  
dreadful

dreadful to reflect upon, what the consequences would have been, had their power to effect their design been equal to their inclination. Providence at that moment interfered, and, while the life of the Monarch stood upon a point, induced a gentleman, who saw a part of the transaction, to make a signal to the guards, which, it happened, through the direction of that all-pervading power, were at that instant returning through the Park. They flew to the rescue of their Sovereign: the ruffians seeing them approach, relaxed; and just as they arrived, the coachman, by unusual exertions, cleared the carriage, and conveyed his royal master in safety to his residence. It is to be lamented, that in the confusion the ruffians had retreated among the crowd, with such celerity as to render it impossible to *mark* any of them.

Having thus briefly stated the nefarious occurrences which distinguished this ever-memorable day, let me, before I conclude, address my fellow subjects, and request them to turn their minds to what might have been the fatal consequences had the designs of the Democratic villains been carried into execution. The death of the Monarch would have been the signal for murder, plunder, and conflagration. The scenes which have been acted so repeatedly in Paris, would have been introduced into this country; and though I hope and trust government would have possessed energy enough to have repelled the assailants, the carnage and confusion

confusion that would have ensued before its power could have been called into action, shudders one to think of them. Although our constitution would have survived the storm, numbers might, and probably would, have fallen before tranquillity could have been restored, and the peace of the capital, perhaps of the empire, the property of the state, and of individuals, might for hours, nay days, have been left at the mercy of a lawless unprincipled banditti, who have in this last attempt thrown off the mask, and shown, that the pretence of reformation is but a disguise, under which they may the more securely break down the fences of the law, and plunder with impunity.

Such being the general opinion, it behoves us, after thanking the Almighty for the protection he hath afforded us in the person of our beloved Monarch, to be doubly vigilant in future, and not only take all means to express our loyalty, but to be ever on our guard against the hydra-headed designs of traitors, conspirators, Jacobins, and levellers; whether promulgated through the medium of their actions, conversation, or the press. There is a state of security into which a nation may be lulled, that becomes criminal, as it may invite the attempts of those to disturb the public peace, whom government perhaps despises for their insignificance.

May that no longer be the case in this Island; but let her rulers remember, that the historic page  
affords



affords numberless instances of the most dreadful effects having arisen from the most despicable causes ! The plan of their insulting his Majesty, and even taking away his life, is in every respect a close imitation of the French revolution. The storm there, as here, was raised by a few political adventurers, by whose means the laborious poor were worked up to the phrenzy which preceded to the murder of their King and his family, the ruin of their country, the disturbance of Europe, and

**GOD ONLY KNOWS WHERE IT WILL  
STOP!!!**

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Having now gone through the principal task I have undertaken, and made such remarks upon the transactions of Thursday, as arose from the circumstances before me, I shall subjoin as much of the proceedings of Parliament upon the occasion, as it was possible to collect. In the House of Lords, when Lord Grenville stated the insults which his Majesty had suffered in his passage thither, it was easy to conceive, though, as I observed before, it would be difficult to depict the horror, and abhorrence of the actors in the scene which he described

described, and which, as he proceeded in his relation, was excited around him. The Peers immediately entered into the subsequent Resolution, and proceeded to examine Witnesses; but, as their transactions will best be seen in the Copy that was laid before the Commons, I shall quote them from that paper.

*Friday, Oct. 30, 1795.*

A message then came from the Lords to the following purpose:-----“ That they had sent a copy of the minutes of the evidence of the several witnesses who were examined relative to a late insult offered to his Majesty; as also the Address of the House of Lords to his Majesty on that occasion, and expressing the hope that it would meet the concurrence of the House of Commons.

The Address of the Lords was then read, nearly as follows:---“ We, the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty, and to express our indignation at the late daring outrages which have been offered to your Majesty on your way to and from the Parliament House. We cannot reflect without horror on the flagitious conduct of persons little sensible to the mild government and the private virtues that distinguish your Majesty. We beg leave to express our faithful wish, that your Majesty will take all necessary steps to discover the persons guilty of so atrocious an act.”

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The copy of the evidence was then ordered to be read, which was in substance as follows:

Mr. Walford, Haberdasher, deposed on oath, that he, acting as constable, was called out by the high constable, and stationed at the Horse Guards. He attended the King's coach to the Parliament House and back again: he saw one man very clamorous, and took particular notice of his crying out "No war! Down with George!" He told him, if he was not quiet he would take him into custody; but he still repeated "Down with him." As they passed by Palace Yard, almost opposite to a bow-window near the Ordnance Office, the glass of the coach was struck, and from the hole in the glass he supposed it was by a marble or bullet, but did not observe that it was thrown by this man, nor had the man at that time any thing in his hand. In his opinion, nothing could throw it with that velocity but an instrument. There was a party of 30 or 40 very riotous, entirely consisting of men and boys. When this outrage happened, he seized the man, who seemed very much alarmed, and struggled hard to get away. He thought, he said, there could be no harm in acquainting his Majesty with the grievances of the people, and broke out into the exclamation---"Good God! that I should be suspected of disloyalty, when I only wished to state my grievances!"

Mr.



Mr. John Stockdale, Bookseller, of Piccadilly, also an acting constable, confirmed the evidence of Mr. Walford, as to the mob that followed the coach, and the expressions of disloyalty. He saw something like a halfpenny strike the coach, but apparently with a spent force. He did not think that could have broke the window, and was certain another substance must have been thrown at it. The man alluded to seemed to him to belong to a gang, for there were others whom he appeared to know, and he observed him leaning on a man's shoulder; however, when asked, he denied any knowledge of the person on whom he had been leaning.

Mr. Parker, of Pimlico, one of the King's footmen, said, that when he got near Palace Yard, a kind of ball or marble whizzed by his head, which he believed, from its velocity must have come from a wind-gun. He looked round, and therefore suspected it came from thence, more particularly as it was a parlour window, and the ball or marble came in nearly a direct line from that quarter.

Mr. Sayer, a Bow-street officer, heard something make a crash in the centre glass of the door of the King's coach; it broke a hole in the middle of the glass, which he did not think could have been made with a stone.

Mr. Kennedy, another officer of Bow-street, also declared, that the King's coach, in coming  
and

and going, was surrounded by a mob on each side, and at one time a large tile was thrown, which broke the glass in another place.

It is, perhaps, needless to state, that the Commons concurred in the preceding Address, and that they will unquestionably join with the Peers in taking such measures as may not only prevent such atrocities from being repeated, but bring the offenders to condign punishment; at the same time it is to be hoped, that some means also will be thought of to curb that daring spirit of licentiousness which hath of late, *under the influence of democratic assemblies*, stalked abroad, and not only endangered the existence of order and government, but, as hath been seen, the life of one upon whom the safety of the state in a great measure depends. It cannot too often be repeated, that the attack and insults came from the lowest and vilest part of the community, who, there is no doubt, were hired for that purpose, not only on Thursday, but on the next evening, when the Royal Family honoured the Theatre in Covent Garden with their presence. Then, although the party was doubly guarded, a crew of Banditti again assembled, and although they did not dare to proceed to violence, they followed the carriages with hisses and execrations, which sufficiently marked that they were a *Corresponding Society*. Within the house, where the friends of their country, the advocates of Royalty, the lovers of good govern-

n/ ment and order were assembled, after a few Malignants were <sup>poll'd</sup> extirpated, the Royal Family were received with those heart-felt plaudits to which they have so long been accustomed; plaudits which continued through the evening, but as the writer of a diurnal print has stated their reception in better language than it is in my power to do, I shall, after apologizing for the trespassing so long upon the patience of the reader, conclude my Narrative with his relation of it.

Covent Garden, Oct. 30.

The *Rivals* and *Hartford-bridge* were represented at this Theatre last night by the Command of their Majesties.

At a quarter past Six the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Stadtholder, entered the Theatre, and almost immediately after, the King, the Queen, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Augusta and Elizabeth, with their attendants, made their appearance. The reception they experienced was highly grateful to the feelings of every loyal subject: a few solitary hisses, indeed, issued from a dozen or two of democratic serpents, distributed in the Pit and Gallery, whose dark heads appeared like a few scattered poppies in a rich bed of tulips, But they were so completely overpowered by a general burst of loyalty, as to be scarcely audible, In short, the Audience felt, like True Britons, the



the recent escape of a beloved Sovereign, from the base attempts of a band of hired Assassins.

The Performers, after paying their devoirs to the Royal Family, sung "God save the King," with appropriate energy, and were joined by a great majority of the Audience, who *unanimously* encored their favourite air.

The attention shewn by the Prince and the Duke of York, to their Royal Father (the former of whom came to town expressly for the purpose of attending his Majesty on the occasion, does honour to their feelings.

At the conclusion of the Play, "God save the King," was loudly called for and encored. The national tune of "Rule, Britannia," was also demanded, and twice sung, amidst the acclamations of as large an audience as the House could possibly admit. When the After-piece concluded, "God save the King," was again vociferously demanded, which the Performers twice sung, and in which they were rapturously seconded by the Audience. On the departure of Their Majesties, the same bursts of enthusiastic loyalty prevailed, and during the time the Princesses were waiting for their carriage, the Duke of York's march was unanimously called for, and performed by the Band, the Audience beating time with clapping of hands, vehement, but regular; the effect of which was peculiarly pleasing. Upon the whole, we never witnessed a more general, and a more cordial

cordial attestation of Loyalty ; and the Friends of the British Constitution have evidently no reason to fear the principles of Jacobinism, and the arts of Sedition, as Monarchy appears to reign in the hearts of Englishmen, recommended at once by the pre-eminent virtues and the manly firmness and commanding dignity of our most gracious Sovereign, who, we trust, will many years hence have to look back upon the present *dark designs of modern Reformers*, as a cloud that has obscured a summer's day ; and will form a charming contrast to the serene and long-cheered evening, which we ardently and sincerely hope awaits, not only the most virtuous Monarch, but, we will confidently say, personally the most deserving and most amiable of men. Let the subjects of His Majesty follow the heroism and firmness of his personal conduct, and the Agents of Sedition and Treason will sink into their proper insignificance.

By

BY THE KING,  
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas on the twenty-ninth day of this instant, month of October, divers persons riotously assembled and stationed in different places in our city of Westminster, proceeded to commit certain daring and highly criminal outrages, in gross violation of the public peace, to the actual danger of Our Royal Person, and to the interruption of our passage to and from our Parliament: we, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, in pursuance of an Address from our two Houses of Parliament, do hereby enjoin all Magistrates, and all other our loving subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to discover, and cause to be apprehended the authors, actors, and abettors, concerned in such outrages, in order that they may be dealt with according to law: and we do hereby promise, that any person or persons, other than those actually concerned in doing any act by which Our Royal Person was immediately endangered, who shall give information, so as that any of the authors, actors, or abettors, concerned in such outrages as aforesaid, may be apprehended and brought to justice, shall receive a reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to be paid on the conviction of every such offender; which said sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS the Lords Commissioners of  
our



our Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly. And we do hereby promise, that any person or persons concerned in such outrages as aforesaid, other than such as were actually concerned in any act by which Our Royal Person was immediately endangered, who shall give information, so as that any of such authors, actors, or abettors as aforesaid, shall be apprehended and brought to justice, shall, upon conviction of such offender or offenders, receive our most gracious pardon.

Given at our court of St. James's, the thirty-first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in the thirty-sixth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.